

WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN.

"THE WILL OF A PEOPLE RESOLVED TO BE FREE IS LITTLE LESS THAN OMNIPOTENT."

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The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, Proprietor.

TERMS:
One Dollar per Month.

Notice to Subscribers.

WHEN you find \times before your name on your paper, please renew your subscription, as it is a notice that the time for which it has been paid will expire in a few days.

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Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, and Funeral Invitations charged as advertisements, but marriages and deaths published as news.

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The Duration of the War.

They who indulged the expectation that this terrific contest would come to an end before the trees cast their leaves, bottomed that expectation upon several circumstances of grave import, which they had strong reason for believing would transpire before the coming of the first summer month.

One of those events, that it was thought would lead to a permanent cessation of hostilities, was the withdrawal from the Yankee army of about three hundred thousand men, at the expiration of their term of service, early in May. That large number is composed of a portion of whom enlisted for two years and the remainder for nine months, a majority of whom are Western men, the most hardy, brave and efficient soldiers in the Abolition host.

But our watchful and reticent enemy, aware of the evils that would befall him in case he permitted a but immense body of fighters to return to their homes, has devised means for prolonging their period of service. They are to be retained until it is deemed safe and proper to grant them a discharge.

And to this end the Yankee Congress has invested Abraham Lincoln with absolute power. The relation they sustain to the several States of which they are citizens is ignored, and they are directly and completely subject to the authority of their President.—They are to be dealt with as subjects of the Dictator at Washington, as soldiers of the army of the United States, and no power can come between the commands and purposes of their supreme ruler. The Constitution is no longer in force, the Governors, Judges, Courts of Justice have been set aside, the Habeas Corpus has been suspended, and that rude, vulgar, wicked and stupid man enthroned at Washington has all authority and all power.

We apprehend that the principal object aimed at by that Bill is the detention of those men in service who, by the provisions of the Acts under which they were enrolled, were entitled to claim their discharge at the end of two months. And that measure is fraught with greater danger to our cause than the enrollment of the three millions. The former are disciplined soldiers, inured to the labor, privation and hardships and accustomed to danger. The latter portion of them have been in battle, and those who belong to the army of Rosecrans have never been subjected to the dispiriting influence of an utter discomfiture. The men who will be drafted and organized into an army are for the most part unskilled in the use of arms, and months must elapse before it will be safe to lead them into battle. And long before they are sufficiently well acquainted with their duties to meet our veteran troops face to face in fight, we will have won so many decisive victories and inflicted so great a loss and humiliation upon the foe, that the people would rise in their might, dethrone the usurper, overwhelm his party, and put an end to the conflict.

Will the three hundred thousand submit to the power of the Dictator? His ability to prolong the war depends in

a large measure upon the answer time will make to that important question.

While we do not lend an open ear to the numerous reports of dissatisfaction and desertion in the armies of Lincoln, it is reasonable to believe that these men prefer being discharged to remaining in service, but that feeling may not be strong enough to induce them to join issue with their Government.

If they are resolved to lay down their arms when the period for which they enlisted expires, will they be able to make head against the power of the Autocrat? It is known that the armies in Kentucky and Tennessee are principally composed of men from the frontier States. The soldiers from the Northwestern States so largely outnumber those from other States in those sections, that if they are firmly resolved to hold their Government to the terms of the contract under which they went into the army, they have the power to leave the service. Will they pursue that course? Will they, if need be, stand up with their arms and defy the power that would continue to use them as instruments in the accomplishment of its infamous purposes?

It will be seen whether or no the Northwest is in earnest. If the powerful States comprising that division of the United States array themselves against the despotism that now wields its sceptre over twenty millions of people, the call for the militia will never be enforced, and the war will virtually be over by summer. If not, the end is far distant.—*Charleston Courier.*

It is certain, says the Richmond Examiner, that the war will last as long as Lincoln's Government. How long will that be? Those who suppose that his term is necessarily limited to the 4th of March in the year 1865, are indeed a simple people. Lincoln has been made Dictator because a Congress had been elected which was opposed to his will. That Congress is annihilated by this coup d'etat. Can any one doubt that a popular election, which would be certain to replace Lincoln with a ruler of different principles, could and would be prevented, or rendered ineffectual, with equal ease and certainty? It is the first step only that costs.—The first step has been made with perfect success. The second will be made in time. The servants of this monarch represent to the populace that they are secure against such perpetuation of his power by his entire want of ambition, the simplicity and homeliness of his character. Did any usurper ever seize a throne without similar protestations? Lincoln repeats, by his pimps of the press, the very language of Cromwell, modernized to the capacity of his subjects. A temporary dictator!—What man in modern history has gained by force or fraud the possession of absolute power and laid it down of his own choice?

But one thing will end the reign of Lincoln—violence—force—revolution. If the Northern States regain their liberty in this generation they will do so by an appeal to arms, which can be successful only because Lincoln is not Cromwell, not Napoleon, not even a Francis; but a fool and a coward who has undertaken "a job" for which he is incompetent. That the Northern people will make that effort is in the last degree improbable.

A SENSIBLE YANKEE GIRL.—Lizzie Campbell, of Oakalooma, writes to her brother, a Federal soldier in Rosecrans' army, a letter which was found on the battle field of Murfreesboro. Lizzie says:

"There have been enough white men killed to have paid for the infernal negroes fifty times over, and you will never conquer the South until you kill the last man of them. There is too much guilt there. They have been wronged and they know it, and will die rather than give in."

The New York World has been suppressed in the Army of the Potomac, by order of Hooker.

New Wine in Old Bottles.

SONGS OF THE SOUTHERN SOLDIER.

HEAD QUARTERS CAVALRY, March 4.

EDITORS BULLETIN: In compliance with your request I send you a few songs, of course very hastily prepared, and consisting in the main of metrical adaptations to some of our more popular melodies. Their composition has whittled away many a lonely and wearisome hour in the saddle and by the camp fire. I am much gratified to know furthermore that they have aided in solacing the oft-times monotonous and eventless life of many of my soldier comrades, and have also been received with most flattering uncton by some of the fairest and worthiest of the daughters of the South.

W. S. H.

The Soldier's Anticipation of Peace.

BY LT. COL. W. S. HAWKINS.

AIR—"Bonnie Blue Flag."

We are a band of Patriots, who strike for freedom now.

To show that to our Northern foe we'll never, never bow;

We then will turn us homeward, to those we love so dear.

For "Peace and Happiness," my lads, O give a hearty cheer.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Southern Home's hurrah! Hurrah for the Bonnie White Flag.

That ends this cruel war!

The sword into the scabbard—the musket on the wall.

The cannon's brazen throat no more shall hurl the fatal ball.

From wives and babes and sweethearts no longer will we roam.

For every gallant soldier boy shall seek his cherished home.

CHORUS.

Our battle standard faded away, no more shall greet the eye.

Nor beat of angry drums be heard, nor trumpet's hostile cry.

The blade no more be raised aloft in contest fierce and wild.

The bomb shall roll across the ward—the plaything of a child.

CHORUS.

The plough unto the furrow—the field shall wave with grain.

And smiling children to their schools all gladly go again;

The church invite its grateful throngs, and man's rule striving cease.

While all across our noble land shall glow the light of Peace.

CHORUS.

A new peace party has sprung up in the Union States. It is headed by the radical Republican leaders, and bids fair to outstrip Mr. Vallandigham and his friends. The new programme, as sketched by Mr. Conway of Kansas, in his recent speech in the Federal Congress, is said to have the approval of Sumner, Greeley, Lovejoy, and other radical leaders. Mr. Conway says the Democrats desire a continuance of the war until the next Presidential election, feeling assured there will be sufficient grounds of complaint against the party in power, to enable them to carry the election. In this view, he admits the Democrats are correct, and that they will succeed in electing their candidates for the Presidency by an overwhelming majority. He advises, therefore, that resolutions be adopted by both Houses of Congress, requesting Mr. Lincoln to issue an order to the commanders of the forces in the several military departments of the United States, to discontinue offensive operations against the Confederates, and to act for the future entirely on the defensive; also requesting him "to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the Confederate States, with reference to a cessation of hostilities, based on the following propositions. 1st. Recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. 2d. A uniform system of duties upon imports. 3d. Free trade between the two States. 4th. Free navigation of the Mississippi River. 5th. Mutual adoption of the Monroe doctrine."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Yankee Wit on the War.

As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the people over McClellan, the New York Herald gravely relates the following incident that occurred at one of the negro minstrel halls, in that city:

Bones wished to know if Mr. Johnson could tell him which is the largest room in the world. Johnson failed in all his attempts, and finally gave it up. "The room for improvement," triumphantly shouted Bones.

"Oh! I know where that room is," said Mr. Johnson; "Dat's down on de Rappahannock." Shouts of applause greeted this sally. "I know who can sweep dat room clean," asserted Bones, with a wise shake of the head; "Little Mac can do it, sure." This brought the house down: They stamped and laughed, and cheered for McClellan for ten minutes, at least. The uproar began afresh, when Bones came forward and gravely announced that "Fifteen minutes intermission will take place to allow for cheering the General."

The Herald adds:

The incident shows that here, as in Boston, the enthusiasm of the people is easily raised, when McClellan is in question. The McClellan breeze is becoming a hurricane, bound to sweep away from our midst the cause of abolitionism, and to rid our country of its enemies.

The Northwestern Troops in Lincoln's Army.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy, writing from Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says:

"At every step I could see the ruins that followed upon the track of the infernal Yankees. Fences destroyed, houses burned, stables destitute of horses and mules, corncribs emptied, negro cabins desolate, beautiful yards and gardens laid waste, hogs, sheep, stock of every description, poultry, all gone; and all this done by whom? By Western troops!—the troops from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—States that some Southern men advocate taking into an alliance with us! May my bones be bleaching upon the plains when such an alliance takes place! Talk about New England Vandals! Of all the low-down, mean, thieving, unprincipled Vandals in the war, Ohio produces the worst."

The New York Tribune, of the 20th, has a story equal to that about the rebels making spurs out of the jawbones of dead Yankees. Here is the heading: "Horrible Barbarities in Texas—Fiendish Iniquity of Secessionists—Devilish Tortures and Persecutions—Mutilation of the Body of one of their Victims—the Fat Fried out to Oil Firearms."

ORDERED TO MISSISSIPPI.—General Buford, lately commanding a Kentucky cavalry brigade in Middle Tennessee, has been ordered to Mississippi to assume charge of an infantry brigade.

THE FRIENDS OF ISAAC V. FOWLER, once Postmaster in New York, are importuning the President to pardon him. Referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

DESERTERS.—The Vicksburg Whig learns that one thousand and six deserters from the Federal army have reached Monroe, La.

AT St. Philip, below New Orleans, several white Captains and Lieutenants were arrested for refusing to report to a negro Captain. They would not salute a negro if he did wear shoulder-straps. They are to be court-martialed, unless somebody breaks down.

The Paris journals say that negotiation must not be delayed beyond the cotton-picking season.

At the latest reports Confederate money was selling in Memphis at 37 1/2 and 40 cents.